# TELEGRAPHIC.

Our Cable Dispatches. April 9.—The Secretary of Foreign has made a conciliatory speech, which has had the effect of greatly assering the panic. LONDON, April 9.—The Liberals split in the House on the Keferm Bill, and the Derby Ministry

is now regarded as safe.

LONDON, April 9—Noon.—Consols declined is since opening; quited at 90. Wheat advanced 3d.

Corn advanced 6d. Other markets unchanged. LONDON, April 9.—Consols 904. Bonds 744. LONDON, April 9—Evening.—Consols 904. Bonds

LIVERPOOL, April 9.—Cotton quiet; probable sales 8000; Middling Uplands 12id.; Orleans 12id.; Tallow 44s. 6d. Tarpentine 37s. Common Rosin 8s. 6d.: Fine 16s.

LIVERPOOL, April 9-Evening.-Cotton clo quiet; no improvement in prices; sales 8000 bales. Manchester news unfavorable. Yarns and goods declining. Breadstuffs active and buoyant. Pro-

## Washington News.

Washington, April 9.—The Agricultural Commissioner Newrox, has appointed the Hon. Theo. C. Peters, of Mayland, and lately President of the New York Agricultural Society, the agent for the distribution of seeds in the South, to perfect Southern Agricultural correspondence, and to co operate in the reorganization and improvement of Southern Agriculture. In the Senate a resolution was passed directing

the Secretary of var to report the name and rank of the Volunteer Officers now in the service; under what law they were retained, and whether their muster-out would be detrimental to the service. The new standing rule that resolutions calling on the President or heads of the Departments for

information, be reserred to the Standing Commit-The Senate then went into Executive session.

James A. Bayard has been appointed Senator

from Delaware, vice BIDDLE, deceased. vote on the Sunday street cars.

The Democrats and Conservatives carried the Major Charles A. Mosgan commands Fort Dela

been reconsidered. He was confirmed Surveyor-General of Montana.

The Russian Treaty has been favorably ren by the Committee on Foreign Relations. It was briefly discussed and laid over.

the Austrian Ministry, and Col. Capson, of Illinois, as Commissioner of Agriculture. The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Chand

The Russian treaty was ratified to-day with only two or three dissenting votes. The President has pardoned Z. B. VANCE, lately

Governor of North Carolina, on the recon tion of 12 Senators and 28 Representatives. Among them Governors BRANCETTE, SHARKEY, PARSONS, Mayor Hoffman and Horace Greeley.

The sloop Simoston, recently sunk in North River, has been raised. A body was found lashed A fire took place at Petroba, Canada West, or

Two girls, one eight, and the other ne years of see, perished. The Austrian Minister on the 5th instant an

nounced to Mr. SEWARD that he was instructed to ask the good offices of the United States Govern nt in securing the safe treatment of Maxi-annual his followers, in case they fell into the ids of the Liberils at Queretare. On the 6th Mr. SEWARD replied that he had telegraphed Minis-ter Camphell to send a swift messenger to Juanez that he had placed a copy of his instructions in the hands of Minister Fourse, who had promised to inform Juanez of the wishes of the United States Government. On the same day Minister CAMPBELL telegraphed that he had sent the mess rected.

There were only two votes against the ratific

#### Ald for the South. NEW YORK, April 9 .- The store ship Relief will

AUGUSTE BELMONIE has conscuted to allow his

the public for five days, for the benefit of the Ladies' Southern Belief Association. the Southern Belief Commission.

At Dr. Gullerr's Church, in Washington, a lady's diamond ring, wrapped in a one dollar bill, was found in the Southern Relief basket.

The Russian Treaty in the West. San Francisco, April 9 The Oregon newspa pers are jubilant over the treaty, and the entir California press are tavorable. Great satisfaction

is expressed.

Y Alabama News.

The steamboat Beegi, with 200 bales of cotton, was burned out the lth, at Sysmon's wood yard, Alabama River. A train on the Mobile and Great Northern Railroad was thrown from the embank-ment nest Corpenters Station this morning. The baggage master was killed and three others wounded.

Gov. Jenkins in Washington, Augusta, April 9.—The following dispatch

received from Gov. JENEINS :

"Washinoton, April 3,

I file a Bill in the Supreme Court to-morrow for
the relief of Georgia.

[Signed] CHARLES J. JENKINS."
The mass meeting of fredmen, called for tomorrow, is postponed till Saturday. It has been
raining all day. Otton very sick. Sales sixty
bales. Strict to good Middling 26c. Offering
light. Buyers have withdrawn. Beccipts 85 bales.

Fire at Wilksbarre, Pennsylvania. ston, April 9.—liarket street from the Course to the bridge, in Wilkesbarre, is burned.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Arrived—the Great Eastern, Brittania, Glasyne Uly, and Baltic. Arrived out—the Austrias, Expounder, Artington, Arracos, and the Zousse. The Rosaite, from New Orleans, and the Fawy Foreythe, from Savannah. It is feared that the steamer Juno, from Wilmington, due on the 15th has been lost.

## New York Market.

New York, April 9.—The stock market is active, but somewhat lower. '62 coupons, 109 jail 92; '64 coupons, 104 jail 92; '64 coupons, 104 jail 92; '64 coupons, 104 jail 97; '85 coupons, 108; new issue, 107; 10-40s, coupons, 98; 7-30%, first series, 106; others, 103; Virginia 6's, 63a65; Missouri 6's, 932; Tennessee 6's, old issue, 85; ex coupons, 63a65; new issue, 62a65; monity, 7; exchange, 60 days, 8; at sight, 92. Gold, 345.

Flour very firm and quiet. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn 2c, better. Pork firmer; new Mees \$23 60. Lard dull, 1233.6. Whiskey quiet. Barley dull. Peas steady. Cotton quiet, at 27 so, for Middling Uplands. Freights dull.

"Stocks duli; 62 compons, 109; a1094; 64 compons, 107; a107; ; 65 compons, 108; new issue, 107; ; Tenforties, registered, 97; a98; compons 98; Seventirities, first series, 106; others 105; a108; Missouri Sixes 954; Tunessee Sixes, old, 85. Gold 34.

Cincinnati Market.

CIMINNATI, April (... Flour firm holders asking an advance. Trade trands \$14a15. Corn in sacks \$1, with a good Southern demand. Whiskey un-changed. Erovisions dull—prices unchanged.

HALTIMORE, April 9.—Flour firm and unchanged Wheat offering small: Chalte 25 of ; Red 55 568 52 Com. sales /14,000 bonhels; Mixed \$1, 12,81, 13; Choice \$1 14a1 15. Provisions unchanged. Mess

MOBILE, April 9.—8: les 900 bales: market qui Middling Uplands 254. Receipts, 578 bales. Savainsh Market.

This book, of over 300 pages, is by far the fines tleman whose imprimatur it bears. The

arrangement, selection of types for head lines, etc., is very tasteful; type, ink and paper, all of the best; the binding also a master-piece of its kind. The book consists of the one formerly used by put forth by a number of the leading Unitaria; in the directions as to posture during worship. It ing ; and standing during praise, as more suitable

THE CHENSTAN HYMNAL,—Hymns with Tunes for the Services of the Church, compiled and edited by Rev. Frank Sawall. Philadelphis: J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1867. Charleston; J. M. Greer.

This is a very neat collection of hymns and tunes; which should find a place in every hristian household. The hymns are divided into hristian household. The hym

ange of English, German and Latin secred poetry and harmony, both old and new. To a numbe ountry. A number of the translations and hymns

BERNARD DE CLUNY'S Salve Caput cruentais The collection from the best German hymns is well made. Here also we of course miss some we should have been pleased to have had, but Mr. Sewall has presented us with excellent transla-LUTHER'S "Eine feste Burg ist unser Gott:" PAUL GERHARDT'S "Befiehl du deine Wege," translated by John Wesley; Angelus' "Guter Hirte willst du cht," and Gerhardt's rendering of "Salve cuput cruentatum"—"O Haupt voll Blut und Wunder

ian family in the land. PLUTABLER on the Delay of the Delty in Punishing the Wiched Revised edition, with Notes by Professors I. H. Hactar and W. S. Tyler. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1867; Charleston, John Russell.

This treatise of the old philosopher who was 'Almost a Christian," (as the learned Wyrrzk'ACS speaks of him.) is expected to be specially
useful to theological students, as a means of keeping up their knowledge of the Greek language, and making still further progress in it. This treatise doctrine of a just Providence; or, in other words, with the belief of a Deity who observes the right world according to the principles of a righteous

elaborate treatise on the "Structure and Argument of the World," precedes the critical and philological notes; and the question "Had Plurance any knowledge of Christianity?" is answer-The typography of the work is excellent, as different as can be, from the mediaval Greek books.

This is the sequel to a story by the same authorder the name of Frederick and his Court. Of course Farmenick is still the great central figure, round which the other characters are grouped, as

respondence and personal intercourse with the King, is perhaps the most interesting part of the volume. Their first meeting is thus eketched by

The King awaited Voltaire with impatience, and now he heard the rolling of carriage wheels, then the opening of doors, then the secund of voices. In the first impulse of joy he sprang from his, feet and advanced eagard to meet Voltaire, but reaching the threshold of the door he stood still and considered. "No," said he, "I will not go to miset him—he would mock at me, perhaps boast of it." He turned back to his chair, and took up the book he had been reading. And now some one tapped gently upon the door, a servant apphared and amounced "Moneieur Voltaire," and now a figure stood upon the door sill.

This man, with small contracted chest, with a back bowed down by old age or informities; this man, with the wondrous countenance, of which no one could decide if it was the face of a sayr or a demigod; whose eyes flashed with reswenty in with demoniac fire; whose lips were distorted by the man frighted first the men frighted from the man frighted with demoniac fire; whose lips were distorted by the mean frighted.

one could decide if it was the face of a sayy or a demigod, whose yes flashed with heavenly inspiration at one moment, and in the next glowed with demonic fire; whose lips were distorted by the most frightful grimaces or relaxed into the most enchanting smiles—this man is Voltaire.

As Fredericks glamec met those burning eyes, he forgot, all dise, his royalty, his dignity, even Voltaire's baseness and vanity; he was to him the spirit of the age, the genins of the world, and he hastened to meet him, opened his arms wide, and pressed him tenderly to his heart. "Welcome, welcome, my lord and master," said the King; "I receive you, as becomes a pupil, in my schoolroom; surrounded by my books, whose mysterious lessons of wisdom, you, my beacher, will make clear."

clear."

'(70: the contrary, sire, "asid Voltare, with a soft voice and a most enchanting smile—"on the contrary, you receive me with all the pomp of royalty seated upon a throne, which is not yours by inheritance, but which you have conquered; upon the throne of knowledge and learning, crowned with the laurels which the gods consecrate to heroes and poets. Alsa! my syes are dazzled by the lustre which surrounds me. I bow in humility before this lordly head adorned by two royal crowns and reigning over two mighty kingdoms. Beceive me, sire, as an ambassador from the realm of poets, whose crown you wear with so much grace and dignity."

Frederick smiled kindly. "Let me be only a burgher and your comrade-in-arms in the republic of letters," said he. "I hold republies generally as impossibilities, but I believe in a republic of letters, and I have a right republican heart, striving after liberty, equality, and brotherly love. Remember this, friend, and let us forget at Sans-Soud that your comrade is sometimes the first servant of a kingdom. And now, tell me how you have been received at every station with the marked attention I had commanded."

"Yes, sire, overywhere in Prussis I have felt myself almost oppressed, humbled, by your greatness. How great, how mighty, how powerful, must your majesty be, when I am so distinguished, so, honored, simply because I enjoy your favor. This honor and this pleasure alone have given me strength for my journey. My friends in Paris thought it absurd and ridiculous for me, in my miserable condition, to attempt 20 great and yot simple man, this craited yet genial philosopher. I wish to revive and quicken my cick heart at this Jountain of wit and wisdom. I come, therefore, not as Voltaire, but as the tragic Scart of the property of

And plenty more in the same strain, each of the two interlocators doubtless thinking all the while that he was bamboozing the other.

We have in a previous review spoken of the gen-eral character of the works of Mrs. Clara Mundr. reading it, that he is sugaged in the very laudable pursuit of acquiring historical knowledge. And, instanced, as the control of the control

riod, which would otherwise remain a sealed book to the great majority of American readers, we are perfectly willing to repress any lingering doubt we may have, as to the propriety of this very pleas

This is essentially a Virginia book. The heroes xclusively confined to a few counties on the South guished officers and scouts connected with Mosby's commend; but we do not think the work will have much of a circulation beyond the borders of the

Instead of reading this book, and writing a reeason to consider other than just :

Friday last. The great length of this argument precludes our publishing it in full. It will be destating the terms of the act, the argument says:

The first question is, do the acts of Congress before referred to violate the Federal Constitution?
Such was the opinion of the President of the United States, as expressed in his veto messages, and we shall but state the supposed points of conflict without extended argument. The acts in question violate the compact with Georgia of 1802, the ordinance of 1787, made under the compact with Virginia, both of which compacts were extended to Mississippi, and made "unalterable" and "final and conclusive" by Congress and so accepted by the State. These acts annibilate a State; they destroy the State Constitution of Mississippi of 1817, accepted by Congress, as well as the amenda State Constitution of 1865, established by the people.

the law, however exalted his position. Pertunately we have neithers. King, nor an Emperor, nor a Parliament who are omnipotent or above the Constitution. Our Constitution declares that "the judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution." &c. And thus the judiciary are made the guardians and protectors of the Constitution.

The Freedich is but the creature of the Constitution—one of the agencies created by it to carry it into practical operation; and it would be strange indeed if he should be permitted to eart his agency in violating that instrument, and then claim exemption from the process of the Court whose duty it is to guard if against abuses, because he is the oblief executive officer of the Court whose duty it is to guard if against abuses, because he is the oblief executive officer of the Court whose duty it is to guard if against abuses, because he is the oblief executive officer of the Court whose duty it is to guard if against abuses, because he is the oblief executive officer of the Court whose duty it is to guard if against abuses, because he is the oblief executive officer of the Court in Executing a mace ministerial duty, for that is all he does a creating a mere ministerial duty, for that is all he does a creating a mere ministerial who distinction as to parises. The constitution makes no distinction as to parise. The constitution makes no distinction as to parise. The constitution of the propriet is and if the President be exempt from the process of the law, he is above the law. On this point it would perhaps, be sufficient to refer to the very enformed and able decision of Chief Justice Marshall, delivered to the trial of Aapon Phur— ha application was made for a subplementable of the process of the court, and could not, but a subplementable to the process of the court, and could not be decisioned to the process of the court, and could not be decisioned to the process of the court, and could not be decisioned to the process of the court, and could no

meaning, the extens, and the limitations of the Constitution.

If the President be exempt, why not all his Calmet officers? They all constitute but parts of the Executive Department of the Government. Yet in the case of Mabry is. Madison, I Crisich, it was decided that the acts of the Berestay of State were the acts of the President, and that the Secretary might be subjected to the process of masking which will be extended that the Secretary might be subjected to the process of masking which the President, It would be strange indeed, to hold that the subordinate is liable and may be used for acts which are the acts of his principal, and yet that the principal is not liable and may be used for acts which are the acts of his principal, and yet that the principal is not liable and may be used for acts which are the acts of his principal, and yet that the principal is not liable and the December of the Court. (See Kendall vs. Stociston, if Feiers, 194; United States vs. Gouthrie, 17 Howard, 264.) The case of Ellis vs. Earl Gray, 6 Simons, 214, is a leading case in England, and has been approved in this Court. In that case it was decided that the Lords of the Treasury, constituting the prominent denartment of the Executive Government, in that country the King is supposed to be above the law, and it is the fountain of justice, yet his immediate subordinate departments are, not above the law; it is above him, and hence has mind be subjected to the

Third.—Does the bill present a case proper for the interposition of this Court? The Constitution sives to the Federal Judiciary equity jurisdiction, and it is a familiar principle that wherever jurisdiction is given over a particular subject or a particular branch of jurisprudence, it is ample for all purposes connected with the subject or the branch of jurisprudence. Therefore the jurisdiction of this court is ample to take cognizance to the full extent over all subjects of equity jurisdiction. We have then but to present such a case as equity would take cognizance of, and the relief will be granted to the utmost extent of the powers of a court of equity. The great distinction between romedies at law and equity is this: a court of law gives redress or damages for injuries, and a court of equity will prevent their occurrence.

The one can do nothing more than give compensation in damages, while the other will save the party from a resort to the remody for damages by preventing the mischief. And even if there be a remedy at law which is inadequate, carried at law will take jurisdiction. But in this case there is no remedy at law. It is a case in which equity alone can give relief. If there be no remedy, then the Federal Constitution is not, as declared, the suprome law of the land, since a mere majority in Congress may exclude States, as it has done in this instance; it may blot out States, and State constitutions, and State governments, or it may assume and exercise the absolute power to govern them. If this may be done in the Southern States, it may just as well be done in other States, and the will of a majority in Congress may use as well be done in other states, and the will of a majority in Congress is the suprome law in all cases whatsoever. The people of the States which framed the Federal Government, surely did not think it possible that they were creating a power that could destroy their existence as States, and yet this has been done with four of the original States that created the Government.

First—Because (unlike the Confederation of 1778) the Constitution acted only on individuals, and not upon States.

Second—Because the power to suppress insuration in any State, and punish the individuals concerned, was sufficient.

And third—The Convention would not grant power to Congress to declare war against a State or punish a State, or indict any pains, penalties, or forreitures upon it, because such an authority would carry with it the power to expel a State indefinitely from the Union, or to treat it as a conquered foreign provises. The Union of all the States under the Constitution was intended to be indissoluble, either by State or Faderal authority. We know that the refusal of the Conyention which framed the Constitution to grant to Congress the power to make war upon a State, or to concern a state in its corporate capacity, has been most erroneously cited as justifying the resistance in the South to the armies of the Union; but those armies, as expressly declared by Congress, did not granted by the Constitution, 'to create the laws of the Union and suppress insurrections,' nor could the performance of these discess by the Federal Government be arrested by any State law or ordnance whatsoever.

Indeed, me only did Congress never declare war,

only the performance of these dutice by the Federal Government be arrested by any State law or ordnance whatsoever.

Indeed, not only did Congress never declare war, but it commenced (before Congress merce declare war, but it commenced (before Congress merce declare war, but it commenced (before Congress was convened) under the proclamation of President Lincoln, to suppress an insurrection, and was so continued by Congress throughout the conflict. Similar views were set forth by President Jackson, after the secession ordinance of South Carolins, in his great proclamation of 1832, carried out by the force bill of that date, and by the army and navy under the command of South and Elilott at Charleston. Such were the views expressed by Daniel Webster in his incomparable speeches of that date; such were the opinions of Henry Clay, Martin Van Buren, and all the Union patriots of that date; such was the action of Googress in suppressing the whiskey insurection of 1738, and the Olmstead revolt of 187, although sanctioned by the Legislature and Governor of Fensylvania; such the action of the Government in suppressing the South Carolina secsion of 1832; such was the action of Congress and of President Lincoln throughout the recent rebellion, and such has been the uniform opinion of this Court. Congress never did declare war against a State, or attempt to punish a State, or exercise any such power, unless indeed its recent action within the last few weeks may be regarded as the exertion of such a power. If the people, whether few or many, a majority or a minority, by secession or otherwise, attempted, by force to destroy the Government of Indiadve the Union, it was a case of insurrection; to suppress which, by its whole military power, was the right and duty of the Government. Throughout the rebellion, and they are in force now, except so far as changed since the suppression of the insurrection by the people of the State acting in subordination; nor does it suthorize Congress cannot change terms described by the Federal

or in part, any new constitution. Congress cannot change terms (established by the Federal Constitution) under which a State is entitled to representation in the Senate and House of Representatives; it cannot prescribe keny new conditions; much less can it say that, unless as State shall regulate the right of suffrage seconding to the will of Congress, it shall be forever exchanded from the Union. Four of the States over whom this power is attempted to be exactised, are among the States which framed the Constitution. Others of these States were admitted under "unalterable" and "irrovocable" compact, made "binding and conclusive" on this Government, by which they were forever to enjoy, as States, all the rights stipulated by those compacts, and to be admitted as they were into the Union, "on the same footing wift the original States in all respects whateoever." Is this true if Massachusetts and New York may regulate the right of suffrage new and in all time hereafter within their limits at their pleasure, but Yinginia and Mississippit cannot do so? Is a State, even if readmitted, in which Congress regulates or distates the light of suffrage, and exercises other powers, nor delegated by the Constitution, in truth a State of the Union? Certainly it is not, as required, a State "on the same footing with the original States in all respects whatever." If there was anything clearly required by the Constitution in struth as State of the Union? Certainly it is not, as required, a State "on the same footing with the original States in all respects whatever." If there was anything clearly required by the Constitution is state in the exercise of its constitution, not a State of the Union? Certainly it is not, as required, a State "on the same footing with the original states in all respects whatever." If there was anything clearly required by the Constitution is state, but may remain excluded in another.

The decisions rests not in Gongress, for it possesses only "egislative" and not judicial power. It cannot say, a certai

ern. or is the sword to be the umpire? The third article of the Consistant, organizing the jufficial as a department distinct from and independent of Congress and, the President, expressly declares that "the judicial jower of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court," &c., it "shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution; the laws of the United States and the Constitution; the laws of the United States are the Constitution; the laws of the United States and be a party," &c., and then it declares that, "to constournies to which the United States may be a party," &c., and then it declares that, "to constournies to which the United States may be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction." Can any language be more explicit than this? It is comprobensive, "all cases." It is imperative and latter of the control and the cases."

zen all his rights of life, liberty and property by the feeble tenure of the legislative will. You hold the bonds of the Government, but by the new doc-trine Congress may deprive you of them by taxa-tion or otherwise, and there is no appeal or re-dress. You hold real estate, and deem yourself secure. Vain deluxion! Congress, by an omnipo-

#### THE RUMOR OF WAR.

of Prassis with the Southern States of Germany, Bismarck has thrown off the mask. It looks as if he were working to construct an imperial throne for King William, Austria and all Germany to be invited to the Grand Parliament. Just as soon as M. Rouher replied to M. Thiers in the French Chambers, that the Western Powers would readily form an alliance to check the march of Prussia, Bismarck proclaims to France and Europe that Prussia is bound to keep straight forward in her course, let the Western Powers do what they will. It looks as if Napoleon had been a second time overreached by the sagacious but bold statesman of the North; whereas, before he had suffered Napoleon to think himself a mediator between Prussia and Austria, now he tells him openly that he submitted only to begin annow with the first favorable opportanity. The fiver Maino is not, then, the boundary of North Germany; Prussia, under those treaties with the Southern States, commands their entire military force, threatens France on her eastern boundaries, and defies her to interfere with the gigantic plans that have been mapped out. England can do nothing. Russia cannot but have serious apprehensions about it. Austria may be willing to form an alliance with France to resist the progress of Prussia, although she was last year kicked out of Southern Germany herself, and need not be sensitive to any additional insult now unless she chooses. It has been thought that the great Exhibition would command peace for this year, at any rate; that may be the very reason why Bismarck crowds Napoleon as he does. The latter could hardly attend to an Exhibition of all nations and carry on a war at the same time, and 60 justice to both, and this the Prussian Minister understands.—Boston Post.

orant violation of the thirtyevenue law passed at the close of the Thirth-ninth longress, it is stated, for all concerned, that the

section in question emacks—

"That any person who shall sell, give away, or otherwise dispose of any empty segar box or boxes which have been stamped, without first defacing or destroying such stamp, shall, on conviction of either offence, be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding sixty days, or both, in the discretion of the court, with the costs of the trial; and it shall be lawful for any segar inspector or revenue officer to destroy any empty segar box upon which a cigar stamp shall be found."

RAHLBOAD ACCIDENT.—We learn that a freight train coming east on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad ran off the track yesterday some five miles from Riverside. The accident cocurred on an embankment, and five or six cars were badly broken or thrown over. The inward bound mail train was delayed a short time, and the passengers brought to town by a portion of the freight train. The road will not be clear until this atternoon, probably, but the regular mail train was usual this morning, transferring passengers, &c., around the wreck to another train.—Wilmangton Dispatch.

DIED, in Charleston, S. C., March 21st, 1867, HENRI TTA MARGABET, wife of THOMAS S. THOMSON, M. D

57 The Relatives, Friends and Acquaint ances of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. MOORE, are respectfully in-vited to attend the Funeral Services of the latter, at No. 28 Henrietts street, at Three o'clock To-Day, without

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

ARTIFICIAL EYES. ARTIFICIAL HU-IAN EYES, made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGLEMANN (formerly employed by forsecryman, of Paris), No. 599 Broadway, New York

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN plication will be made to the Court of Commo eas at its next session for Charleston District, for Charter of Incorporation of "THE HOMESTEAD BUIL.

43 THE HEALING POOL AND HOUSE OF MERCY.—HOWARD ASSOCIATION REPORTS, for Young Men, on the CRIME OF SOLITUDE, and the ERBORS ABUSES and DISEASES which destroy the manly powers, and create impediments to MARRIAGE with sure means of rolled Sent in scaled letter on AS NOTICE TO MARINERS, CAPTAINS

AND PHOES withing to anchor their vessels in Ashley River, are requested not to do so anywhere within direct range of the heads of the SAVANNAH BALLEOAD WHARVES, on the Charleston, and St. Andrew side of the Ashley River; by which propulion; contact with the Submarine Telegraph Cable will be avoided.

S. C. TURNER, H. M.

ST BATCHELOB'S HAIR DYE. SST BATCHELOR'S HARR DYE THIS
SPIENDIN HARR DYE IS BE best in the world. The
only true and perfect Dye—harmless, reliable, matantaneous. No disappointment. No riddenlows thin,
Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the Bit effects of Back
Dyes. Thisporates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful
The genuine is signed Willen. A. Boatelor. All olders
are more imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all
Druggists and Perfamers. Pactory, No. 81 Barcley
street, New York.

IN EQUITY. COLLETON DISTRICT. EXPARTE M. W. RENYON. PETITION TO PERPE UATE TESTIMONY IN RELATION TO LOST TITLES UALT TESTIMONY IN RELIATION TO LOST TITLESto 900 scres of Land situate on St. George's Parishformerly belonging so ANDREW METERS, decessed,
and sold to M. W. MENYON, by the Commissioner in
Equity for Colleton Distric. At the first Monday in September, 1859, under proceedings in Equity entitled,
"Susannah Myars vs. D. L. McAlhiney et al." It is ordered that all persons in any who interested in the said
Lands, be and appear before me at my office in Walterbore' on MONDAY, the 22d day of April nort, to show
cause, if any they have, why the prayers of petitioner be
not granted.

Commissioner's Office, Walterbore', 11th March, 1867.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

ME ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE

NOTICE .- THREE MONTHS AFTER

NOTICE .- CONSIGNEES PER BRITISH bark SEAMAN are hereby notified that she has been en tered under the Five Day Act. All goods not permitted at the expiration of that time will be sent to the Custon

AN BEAUTIFUL HAIR.-CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; tmparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparallesed as a hair dressing. Sold by all Druggists and fashionable hair-dressers. No. 1123 Broadway, Nev SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

DOWIE & MOISE,
No. 161 Meeting strest,
Opposite Charleston Hote

## CHIEF QUABTERMASTER'S OFFICE, SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, NO. AND 80. CA.— CHARLESTON, 80. CA., April 3d, 1867.—Scaled proposis will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 16th inst., at which time they will be opened, for ransporting within the City limits ALL, THE STORES anaporting within the City limits ALL THE or anaporting within the Curtermaster's Department may be required to furnish transportation. The contract to remain in force for six months ensuing May 1st, 1867.

Brevt. Maj. Gen'l, Deputy Q'r M'r Gen'l. Chief Q'r M'r 2d Military Dist.

## SHIPPING.

B. O. TYLER.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.—THE A1
Schooner MARY SOMERS, having the greater
portion of her cargo engaged, desires some
light freight. Apply to Captain on board or to
MOSES GOLDSMITH & SON,
April 9
Vendue Barge.

March 28

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE BRITT.
ISH ship SEDBERGH has most of her cargo
ready. For freight of 200 bales cition spply to C. T. LOWNDES & CO.,
And S. O. Broad struct.

FOR PALATKA, FLA., FERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE, AND ALL THE LANDINGS ON THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER. SAVANNAH, GA.,



1000 TONS BURDEN. CAPTAIN LOUIS M. COXETTER.

Freight or Passage apply on board, or to the South Atlantic Wastr. January 15

VIA SAVANNAH, BRUNSWICK, ST MARYE, FERNANDI. , JACKSONVILLE, AND ALL THE LANDINGS ON THE ST. JOHN'S BIVER AS



WILL LEAVE NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF ON every Wednesday Morning, at 8 o'clock precisely.

SEF-Freight treesdwed daily and attored free of charge.
For Freight or Passage apply on board, or at the of see of JOHN MARDHEY, Js., 58 East Bay, November 13. Above Craig, 150 East Bay.

Headquarters Second Military District,
(NORTH CAROLINA AND SOUTH CAROLINA),
(COLUMNIA, S. C., March 21st, 1867.)
GENERAL OLDERS NO. 1.]
I. IN COMPLIANCE WITH GENERAL ORDERS NO. 10, Headquarters of the Army, March 11th, 1887, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Second Millitary District constituted by the Act of Congress, Public No. 68, 2d March, 1887, entitled "An Act for the more efficient government of the robel States."

II. In the execution of the duty of the Commanding General to restricted.

ished all discurbers of the public pasce and criminals, the local civil tribunals will be permitted to take jurisdiction of and try offecders, excepting only such cases as may by the order of the Commanding General be refered to a Commission or other military tribunal for trial.

III. The civil government now existing in North Carolina and South Carolina is provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States, at any time to aboileh, modify, control or supercode the same. Local laws and municipal regulations not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, or the precisionations of the President, or with such regulations as one or may be prescribed in the orders of the Commanding General, are herely declared to be in force; and, in conformity therewith, civil officers are hereby authorized to continue the corrects of their proper functions; and will be respected and obeyed by

the inhabitants.

IV. Whomever any Civil Officer, istrate or Court
neglects or refuses to perform an official act properly required of such tribunal or officer, whereby due and
rightful security to person or property shall be denied;
the case will be reported by the Post Commander to these

Headquarters:

V. Post Commanders will cause to be arrested persons charged with the commission of crimes and offendes when the dvil suthortities full to arrest and bring such effective to trial, and will hold the accused in custody

Bvi. Major General C. Tyler, Deputy Quartermanes den. U. S. A., Chief Quartermanter.

Evt. Brig. General W. W. Burns, Major and O. S., U. S. A., Chief Commissions of Subsistence.

Evt. Licut. pol. Charles Page, Burg. U. S. L., Med. Di-reptor.

Major General Commending.

Official : J. W. Cacurs, Aide-de-Camp. Mescul 25

## SHIPPING.

#### THE SUPERIOR IRON SCREW STEAMSHIP LODONA,

HOVEY, COMMANDER, WILL SAIL FOR NEW YORK ON THURSDAY
14th inst., at one (1) o'clock, from Pier No. 1 Inion Wharres.
23 Cotton Freight One Dollar per bale or bag.
Cablin Passage, \$16; Steerage, \$8.
For Freight or Passage, having good Cablin according to the control of the

COURTENAY & TRENHOLM,

## NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON People's Steamship Company.

THE STEAMSHIP

MONEKA CAPTAIN LEBRY

WHILL LEAVE NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF Wednesday, April 10, et 11

Line composed of Steamers "MO-NEKA" and "EMILY B. SOUDER."

April 8 mtuw VILLIS & CHISOLM,
North Atlantic Wharf. FOR NEW YORK.

FARE REDUCED—CABIN PASSAGE TEN

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

ONE OF THE PAVORITE AND ELE.

GANT STEAMSHIPS—
QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSEA, Will leave Adger's South Wharf every Saturday.

## THE STEAMSHIP GRANADA.

CAPPAIN CROWELL,
WILL LEAVE ADGER'S WHARF ON SATURDAY,
APRIL 3, at 4 o'clock P. M.
Shippers are requested to hand in Bills of Lading by
1 o'clock on that day.
RAVENEL & CO.

FOR GEORGETOWN,

OUCHING AT SOUTH ISLAND, WAVERS LY MILLS, AND LANDINGS ON THE WACCAMAW AND BLACK RIVERS. THE FINE STEAMER

CAPTAIN ISAAC DAVIS.

WILL LEAVE BOYCE'S WHARF AS ABOVE. CN Wednesday Norming, the 10th inst., at 7 c'clock. R turning, will leave Georgetown on Friday Morning, the 12th inst., at 7 c'clock. ity, and stored free of charge.

# AND ALL INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS ON

N. B.—All freight must be proposed, and none

THE PEE DEE RIVER. THE LIGHT-DRAUGHT STEAMER

PLANTER CAPTAIN JOHN FERGUSON.

For Freight engagements, apply to For Freight engagements, apply to FERGUSON & HOLMES, Agents,



1000 TONS BURTHEN, CAPTAIN L. M. COXETTER. WILL LEAVE MIDDLE ATLANTIC WHARF EVERY FRIDAY NIGHT, at 10 o'clock, for this port.

HIT, at 10 o'clock, for this port, stage, apply on board, or to office of J. D. ALEEN & CO., Agents, South Atlantic Waart. January 15 Charleston and Savannah Steam

Packet Line. VIA BEAUFORT AND HILTON HEAD.

Segmer FANNIE.

FAVE ACOOMMODATION WARM CHARLESTON.

L and Checkston Wharf, Sayaman, Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Sabriday mornings at 7 o'clock.

The PILOT BOY leaves Charleston every Friday, and lavannah overy Sabriday.

avannan every weakened and stored free of charge.
Freight received daily and stored free of charge.
Freight received daily and stored free of charge.
Freight to all points except Savannah must be properly freight received after emissis.
For Freight or Pressigh, apply to
Free Freight or Free Free Charleston, Charlesto Charleston, R. O.

CLAGHORN & CUNINGHAM, Agents,
N. B.—The Steamore of this Line connect at Charleston
with Nowheastarn and South Carolina Estirosas, and at
lavaman with Central and Albany and Gulf Relivesde and
Carolina steamore.

RATES REDUCED. CHARLESTON & GEORGETOWN

STEAM PACKET LINE. "WEEKLY."



THE VERY FAST STEAMER PILOT BOY."

Captain W. T. McNalty. WILL LEAVE ACCOMMODATION WHARF EVERY MONDAY MORNING, as 70 clock. Returning, will leave Georgetown every WEDNESDAY WORKING, as 70 clock. Preight received daily, and stored free of charge. For Frachet or Fassing, spply to

WALLACE & PORTER, N. B. All Freights must be prepaid. No Freight received after sumest.

NEW YORK AND BREMES STRAMSHIP COMPANY. THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP BALTIC.

A. G. JONES, Master, leave Pier No. 46, N. R., on Solerchy, April 20, at Boon,
I FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN. taking passes, our to Borthampico, London, Bavre and Frenne, at the bellowing miss, parable in gold or his equivalent in our money: Tires Cabin, 210; Becomd Cabin, 265; Sharpen, 25; From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to Kew York. First Cabin, 3210; Second Cabin, 275; Sheenige, 25; From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to Kew York. First Cabin, 3210; Second Cabin, 275; Sheenige, 25; EXCURSION INCRETE: OUT AND HOME. First Cabin, 3210; Second Cabin, 210; Cheening, 270. WHESTERN METROPOLIC, Capt War, White.

inge spaly to
ISAAC TAXLOR President.
No. 40 Broadway, E. K. Petrony 21 17 THOS. R. AGNEW